

the former ceding territory, along the coast and breaking off relations with Peru.
Tunis, Jan. 27.—The second brother of the Boy has been arrested for conspiracy.

INDIAN.

Madras, Jan. 9.—Cholera has appeared in the Madras Penitentiary, three fatal

from the previous day, exploded, blowing up the morning, when the workmen resumed work, killing five and wounding four men. This part of the line from Koonad near Kharibari to Pabbi, about ten miles from Pabbar, will be opened shortly.

Further arrangements are reported to have been made to arrest the Khabul of suspected persons. Preparations are proceeding for the Amir's visit to India.

Dumby, Jan. '12.—A Times of India's Special London telegram says:—It is stated that the Marquis of Ripon, as a landowner in the county of Northampton, has been nominated, being selected to contest the North Riding of Yorkshire, and gives a thousand pounds towards the expenses.

January 15.—Mrs. Richman, Lady Ferguson's niece, died of cholera at Puna last night. She was taken ill in the morning. She left Bombay in apparently good health on Friday.

January 17.—A misunderstanding between Austria and Roumania is arising from certain remarks made in a speech from the Roumanian Throne.

It has been settled that a Memorial Chapel in which a requiem mass is to be celebrated annually, is to be erected in Vienna on the site of the Blue Theatre.

family of the late Earl £500, for the maintenance of the persons who stole Lord Crawford's body.

It is stated that the Marchioness of Ripon returns to England next autumn.

The Italian papers are discussing the alleged intention of Prince Bismarck to submit to the European Powers the proposal for extending the independent authority of the Pope.

The Natal telegrams indicate the revival of confidence and the continuance of peace is expected and trade is brisk.

Rangoon, Jan. 15.—General and Lady Roberts arrived this morning by the steamer *Socotra*. He was received by the Chief Commissioner, Major-General Kemmister and a number of Civilians. A guard of honor composed of Regular and Volunteer was in attendance. General Roberts was first by the Volunteer Artillery. After landing, General Roberts was introduced to the Staff, and inspected the troops, expressing himself much pleased with their appearance. He then drove to Government House. To-morrow General Roberts holds a garrison parade, and on Wednesday morning he leaves for the Thayetmye frontier station.

Atahutdai, Jan. 15.—A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated March 16th says,—It is reported from Kandahar that the Alizai Khan has come in to pay their respects to the Governor. General Kennedy Khan has also arrived in Kandahar from Herat. He commands of the troops from General Ghulam Haider, who is ordered to proceed to Kabul. News has arrived that six Turkomen, from Merv have reached Kandahar en route to Kabul. They are bringing a number of four thousand horses for the Amir. Their object, it is said, is to obtain permission for their tribe to reside in Badkhis Khashk or Bala Murghab. They state openly that they have been defeated by the Russians and that Merv has been captured. Though this, of course, is not true, it seems to have given rise to a good deal of gossip in the Kandahar bazars, about Russia and England. It is reported that the two nations have agreed to divide the country; another credits us with already making preparations to return to the country. The holders of both opinions appear equally delighted at the prospect of our British troops coming back. As against the Russians, the popular feeling is decidedly in our favor. The trade between

Jan. 17.—A collision took place on the East Indian Railway this morning two miles south of the station of the Shokosad station. The up mail which was carrying 100 passengers and 100 natives on the 15th collided with an up goods train. Twelve native passengers were killed, and about fourteen natives injured. One guard was seriously hurt and the other slightly injured. Further particulars are unknown at present.

Jan. 19.—Mr. Girlestone reached Khatmandu safely on the 16th. The conspiracy, as previously reported, was framed with a view to kill the Prime Minister, the Commander in Chief, and other members of the Rana family. The conspirators had been

outbreak; but one of their number turned traitor just when the plans were matured. Eighty arrests were made at Khatmandu, and twenty-one Military officers were immediately executed. They confessed complicity in the plot, and bitterly regretted the failure. Whatever toleration there was among the soldiers, it does not seem to have seriously affected the loyalty of the army, as the regiments remained perfectly quiet.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—With regard to the recent conspiracy in Nepal, news has been received that 80 persons have been arrested, of whom 6 have been released, and 21 have confessed, openly regretting the failure of the plot. The names of the 21 are that they are pending. The confessions of the others are that they and others, whose names they have been conspiring for years past to put to death certain members of the Rana family, notably the present Minister and Commander-in-Chief, and their sons, but had failed to find a convenient opportunity. They decided to take advantage of the Commander-in-Chief's absence in Council with other sardars at Kathmandu, to throw a bomb into the room, and to cut down some of their enemies who escaped the effects of the bomb. If successful, the members of the conspiracy who were in camp with the minister were to be informed by special messenger, and were similarly to attempt the lives of the other sardars. The plot was betrayed on the eve of execution by one of the conspirators. The 21 persons, who were caught, were in the army, with ranks ranging from Colonel to Subedar. They were all executed on the 16th. There has been no disturbance among the soldiery. All is well at the Residency.

In case of any disturbances in Nepal it is probable that British troops will be sent to strengthen the Cavalry and the Infantry outposts at Segauli. Squadron of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, lately sent to Barrackpore under the command of Lieutenant Gordon, has been ordered to join the advanced quarters of the regiment at Segauli without delay, and they are now well on their way. They travel by rail as far as Calcutta, and thence march to their destination by the Ganges.

At Khatmandu, the British in Cham-

—moi, Poince, moi, dans mon pays! One day a real prince had Euryalus brought before him, and was so surprised by the pro-

[illegible]

	Working	Last Di-	Closing	Quo-
	Account	vidend	tations	Cash
re.				

1000 \$ 3,784.00 30% +120 % prem.
 500 \$ 1,251.04 11.71 75% +11.175% sh.
 488 \$ 17,447.00 12 12% +11.880
 787 \$ 437,688.58 144.27 27% +81.000
 3000 \$ 91,928.49 29% +131.000
 3,888 \$ 42,869.79 61% +82.00
 3,000 \$ 226,871.81 87% +80.60
 3,984 \$ 103,029.63 15% +82.55
 5,000 ... 5% +823 prem.
 3,932 \$ 31,474.04 16% +80% pm.
 4,000 \$ 1,489.20 4% +80% pm.
 7,489 ... \$12 +8100% sh. ex.
 ... \$24 +81724
 ... \$80 120 p. share
 \$ 3,101 \$5 \$850
Payable.
 June 30 Dec 31
 Feb. 28 June 30
 April & Oct.
 June & Dec. ... 3%, prem.
 June & Dec. ... 3% prem.

EDWARD GEORGE,
 Share Broker.

... all of the same weight, to addresses in
 Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of
 China, may deliver them to the Post-
 master, and the postage being there-
 charged to the sender's account. Each
 batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns
 to the same places in the same way. En-
 velopes containing Patterns may be wholly
 closed, if the nature of the contents be first
 exhibited or stated to the Postmaster
 General, as he may consider necessary, and
 approved by him. Printed Circulars may
 be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that
 there is no such thing as Parcel Post
 to Europe, &c. Much trouble and dis-
 appointment are caused by persistent attempts
 to send small valuable trinkets through the
 Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress,
 Fancy Work, and similar presents are con-
 stantly being refused, the senders having
 often spent more in Postage than would
 have paid the freight by steamer. A
 refund can be made on such parcels of the
 value of Stamps obliterated before the
 delivery of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post
 at *Book Rates* between Hongkong and any
 of the British Post Offices in China, as well
 as to Japan, Mexico, Fakhlo, the Straits
 Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must
 not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet
 long, 1 foot broad; 1 foot deep, weigh more
 than 5 lbs., but be smaller than 3 in. by
 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed
 if they bear this special endorsement:
 "PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, BUT
 PARCEL may be opened by direction of the
 Postmaster General. In the case of Parcel
 Post, a declaration of contents and a weight
 value is required, a printed form for which
 is supplied gratis. The Registration
 of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.
2. The following cannot be transmitted
 by Parcel insufficiently packed or protected
 or liable to be crushed (as handkerchiefs
 &c.) Oil, Gum, Glass, Liquids, Explosive sub-
 stances, Matches, Indian, Dyestuffs, Cor-
 ment, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or
 whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or
 likely to become offensive or injurious
 transit.
3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded
 by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail
 Packet. To India they are forwarded
 by India, a declaration of contents and a
 weight value is required, a printed form for
 which is supplied gratis. To Ceylon by P. & O. No responsibility is accepted with regard to a
 parcel, unless Registered, and then only
 the amount of £10.
4. The public are cautioned not to con-
 found these facilities with a *Parcel Post*
 to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules
 be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether so
 registered or unregistered, can be received
 for Postage if it contains gold or silver
 money, jewels, precious stones, or any
 other valuable articles. As a general rule, is liable
 Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending
 of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless
 quantity sent be so small as to make
 sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are
 follows:—
 Books and Papers to British Offices
 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
 Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if they
 contain intrinsic value; to the Continent
 &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible
 for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence,
 but it is prepared to make good the
 contents of such correspondence lost while
 passing through the Post; to the extent
 of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all
 conditions of Registration required.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed
 in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the
 Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately
 the loss was discovered, the envelope
 being invariably forwarded with such applica-
 tion unless it also is lost.
4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied
 that the loss occurred while the correspon-
 dence was in the custody of the British
 Postal administration in China, that it
 was not caused by any fault on the part of
 sender, by destruction by fire, or otherwise
 by the dishonesty or negligence of any
 person not in the employment of the
 Hongkong Post Office.
5. (No compensation can be paid for loss
 damage to fragile articles such as porcelains,
 watches, handsomely bound books, or
 which reach their destination although
 a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.
PRICE, \$1.00.
"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY"
 By R. H. PARKER.
 Can be obtained from KIM & W. at
 Shanghai and Hongkong, at L.
 OSWALD & Co, Hongkong, and at
 China Mail Office.
 Hongkong, December 6, 1876.

[illegible]